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ON *Thurſday* the 28th paſt, being the Day appointed for the meeting of the Parliament, his Grace *John* Duke of *Argyle*, Her Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, came to the Parliament-Houſe, where his Grace's Commiſſion was read, and recorded; after which a Commiſſion to *James* Earl of *Seafield* to be Chancellor, Commiſſions to *William* Marquis of *Annandale* and *Hugh* Earl of *Loudoun* to be Secretaries of State, a Commiſſion to *David* Earl of *Glaſgow* to be Lord Treaſurer Depute, a Commiſſion to Sir *James Murrey* of *Philiphaugh* to be Clerk Regiſter, and a Commiſſion to *Adam Cockburn* of *Ormiſtonne* to be Lord Juſtice Clerk, were all ſeverally read and recorded as uſual. There being many Members abſent, his Grace the Lord Commiſſioner did not think fit to read the Queen's Letter, or make any Speech, but adjourned them to this day. His Grace was attended in his going to and from the Parliament-Houſe by moſt of the Nobility, Barons, and Members of Parliament, to whom he afterwards gave a Noble Entertainment. This day the Parliament met, where Her Majeſty's Letter to them was read, as followeth: And his Grace the Lord Commiſſioner and the Lord Chancellor made the following Speeches.

ANNE R.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT has been Our great Care and Concern ever ſince Our Acceſſion to the Crown, to preſerve the Peace, and promote the true Intereſt and Advantage of that Our ancient Kingdom; and above all, to have your preſent Eſtabliſhment ſo ſecured, that both you and after Ages may reap the Benefit thereof.

You are now again met in Parliament, and no doubt with a full View of all your preſent Circumſtances, which We heartily wiſh may be ſeconded with ſuch Endeavours on your part, as what may beſt accompliſh what we ſo really deſign.

In your laſt Meeting We recommended to you with the greateſt Earneſtneſs the Settling of the Succeſſion of that our ancient Kingdom in the Proteſtant Line; and ſeveral Things having ſince happened which ſhews the great Inconveniency of this Matter's continuing in ſuſpence, We cannot but at preſent moſt ſeriouſly renew the Recommendation of this Settlement, as being convinced of the growing Neceſſity thereof, both for the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Peace and Safety of all Our Dominions: And for Defeating the Deſigns and Attempts of all Our Enemies, and to prevent any Objection to the ſaid Settlement, that can be ſuggeſted from the Views or Fears of future Inconveniencies that may happen to that Our Kingdom from thence, We ſhall be ready to give the Royal Aſſent to ſuch Proviſions and Reſtrictions as ſhall be found neceſſary and reaſonable in ſuch a Caſe: And therefore We muſt ſtill leave it upon you as moſt neceſſary for all the Ends above-mentioned, that you go to the Settlement of the Succeſſion before all other Buſineſs.

We are fully ſatisfied, (and doubt not but you are) that great Benefit will ariſe to all Our Subjects by an Union of Scotland and England; and that nothing will contribute more to the Compoſing of Differences, and Extinguiſhing the Heats that are unhappily raiſed and fomented by the Enemies of both Nations, than the promoting of every thing that tends to the procuring the ſame. Therefore We earneſtly Recommend to you to paſs an Act for a Commiſſion to ſet a Treaty on foot between the Kingdoms, as Our Parliament of England *has done, for effectuating what is ſo deſirable, and for ſuch other Matters and Things as may be judged proper for Our Honour, and the Good and Advantage of both Kingdoms for ever, in which We ſhall moſt heartily give Our beſt Aſſiſtance.*

The Supplies granted by the Parliament for maintaining the Forces, with the Forts, Gariſons and Frigats, are now at an end; and theſe being ſtill neceſſary to be maintained, as likewiſe that the Magazines of Arms and Ammunition be duly furniſhed, for the Peace and Security of the Kingdom, ſpecially now in time of War, we doubt not but you will provide the Supplies needful, in ſuch manner as may be moſt eaſy and effectual.

We have named the Duke of Argyle *to be Our Commiſſioner to repreſent Our Perſon in this Seſſion of Parliament, as one, of whoſe Capacity and Zeal for Our Service, and the Kingdom's Good and Advantage, we are ſufficiently aſſured, and no leſs hopeful, that he will be to you acceptable. We have fully empowered him to declare Our firm Reſolutions to maintain the Government both in Church and State as by Law Eſtabliſhed; and likewiſe to conſent to ſuch further Laws as ſhall be thought needful for that End.*

We have alſo empowered him to give the Royal Aſſent to ſuch good Laws as ſhall be concluded for the Advancement of Piety, and Diſcouragement of Immorality, for the better Encouraging and Improving of Trade and Manufacture, the further Securing of private Rights and Conveyances, and for Promoting the more eaſy and ſpeedy Adminiſtration of Juſtice; and generally, for what may be found for the Good and Advantage of the Kingdom. In all which, and whatever elſe may contribute to the Happineſs and Satisfaction of Our People, you ſhall have Our ready and chearful Concurrence: And ſo We bid you heartily farewel. Given at Our Court at *Windſor-Caſtle* the 18th of *June*, 1705. and of Our Reign the Fourth Year.

By Her Majeſty's Command,

David Nairn.

The Speech of his Grace *John* Duke of *Argyle, &c.* Her Majeſty's High Commiſſioner to the Parliament of *Scotland.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HER Majeſty has in Her moſt Gracious Letter expreſſed ſo much Tenderneſs and Affection towards this Nation, in aſſuring you, That She will maintain the Government, as Eſtabliſhed by Law, both in Church and State, and acquainting you, That She has been pleaſed to give me full Power to paſs ſuch Acts as may be for the Good of the Nation, that, were it not purely to comply with Cuſtom, I might be ſilent.

Her

Her Majesty has had under Her Consideration the present Circumstances of this Kingdom; and, out of Her extream Concern for its Welfare, has been Graciously pleased to recommend to you Two Expedients to prevent the Ruin which does but too plainly threaten us: In the first place, your Settling the Succession in the Protestant Line, as what is absolutely and immediately necessary to secure our Peace, to cool those Heats which have with great Industry and too much Success been fomented among us, and effectually disappoint the Designs of all our Enemies: In the Second, a Treaty with England, *which you your selves have shewn so great an Inclination for, that it is not to be supposed it can meet with any Opposition.*

The small part of the Funds which were appropriated in your last Meeting for the Army are now at an end. I believe every Body is satisfied of how great Use our Frigats have been to our Trade: And it is fit to acquaint you, our Forts are ruinous, and our Magazines empty.

Therefore I do not doubt but your Wisdom will direct you to provide suitable Supplies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am most sensible of the Difficulties that attend this Post, and the Loss I am at by my want of Experience in Affairs; but I shall endeavour to make it up by my Zeal and Firmness in serving Her Majesty, and the great Regard I shall have to whatever may be for the Good of my Country.

The Speech of *James* Earl of *Seafield*, &c. Lord High Chancellor to the Parliament of *Scotland*.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HER Majesty in Her most Gracious Letter, and my Lord Commissioner his Grace in his Speech, do propose these things to your Consideration, which are of the greatest Importance for the Security of your Religion and Liberties: And Her Majesty is most willing to do all that is in Her Power to promote the Happiness and Prosperity of all Her Subjects.

For these Ends Her Majesty doth with great Earnestness continue to recommend to you the Settlement of the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line, as the surest Measure for preserving all that is valuable to you, with regard either to your Sacred or Civil Concerns: So long as this is delayed, the Enemies of our present Establishment will continue their bad Designs, and be ready to take the first Opportunity to disturb the publick Peace: And when can you enter upon the Deliberation of this Matter with greater Advantage than now, in Her Majesty's own Time, and when you have Assurances from Her of all Encouragement, and that She is ready to grant such Limitations and Conditions of Government, with regard to the Successor, as can be reasonably proposed, and will give Her Royal Concurrence in every thing that can make this Settlement advantagious to this Nation?

Her Majesty doth also in Her Royal Letter with great Concern signify Her Desire to prevent all Differences that may happen between this Kingdom and that of England; *and proposes the only Expedient in this Matter, the Setting on foot a Treaty of Union, and of such other Matters and Concerns as may be for Her Majesty's Honour, and the Good and Advantage of both Kingdoms. It is unquestionably the Interest of both Nations that they were more closely united, and that there were an entire Communication of Advantages and Privileges, and that they both had the same Interest; which would make this Island secure at home, and formidable abroad: And you are assured of Her Majesty's Royal Concurrence and Assistance to make this Treaty effectual, to the mutual Advantage of both Kingdoms.*

You will certainly think it reasonable to grant the needful Supplies for maintaining the Forces and the Frigats, and for the other Uses mentioned in Her Majesty's Letter; these being so necessary now in the time of War, for the Support of Her Majesty's Government, and for the Defence of this Nation, against the Attempts and Designs of our Enemies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

My Lord Commissioner being fully instructed by Her Majesty in every thing that concerns the Good of this Nation, you have the clearest and greatest Evidence of Her Majesty's most tender Care for the Happiness of Her People. I am therefore hopeful you will improve this most desirable Opportunity, for promoting of Piety, for encouraging of Trade, for preserving of your Peace, and for doing all that may be for the mutual Satisfaction of Her Majesty and Her Subjects.

From the Imperial Camp near Calzo, July 2. *N. S.* Prince Eugene having left his Camp at Gavardo the 22d past, marched towards Navi with so great Diligence and Secrecy, that it was several hours before the Grand Prior had any Intelligence of his Motions, who, when he had Notice of our March, decamped from Moscolino, and came to Manerbio, near the River Mela: His Highness in the mean time advanced with the Imperial Army under his Command towards the Oglio; and being come near the Banks of that River, made a feint as if he had intended to attack the Grand Prior's Army, but passed the Oglio, the Horse swimming cross that River, and the Foot marching over a Bridge, which we had built in less than 6 hours time, without any Opposition from the Grand Prior, who judging, by the Dispositions we had made, that we designed to attack him, was fortifying his Camp, and making Preparations for his Defence. Having passed that River, we encamped in this Place along a Canal, our Left being stretched out towards Calzo, and our Right towards Civita. The 28th 500 Spaniards who were in Garison at Calzo, upon the Approach of some of our Forces towards that Town, surrendred at Discretion. Yesterday General Toralba, who lay at Palazzuolo with a Detachment of the Spanish Forces, marched from thence with intent to retire towards Bergamo, and endeavour to join the Grand Prior's Army; but General Visconti being sent out with a Detachment of Horse, overtook him near Bergamo, and killed a great number of his Men; the Enemy however, being advantagiously posted, made a very resolute Defence, till seeing themselves surrounded, they beat a Parley, and laid down their Arms; and General Visconti returned hither this day about noon, bringing with him as Prisoners of War General Toralba, divers other Officers, and about 8 or 900 Soldiers: Our Men took also 8 of the Enemy's Colours. The same Day one of our Parties having met with a Party of 50 Spaniards, belonging to General Toralba's Detachment, killed 20 of them, and sent hither 21 more, whom he had taken Prisoners, with 40 Horses. Another Detachment of our Troops being ordered to attack Ponte Oglio, the Spanish Garison there, consisting of a Lieutenant-Colonel, 5 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, and 200 private Men, also surrendered at Discretion.

Venice, July 4. The Abbot de Pompone, who arrived here about a Month ago with the Character of Ambassador from France, is preparing for his publick Entry and Audience. The Electress of Bavaria is still here: She has been indisposed, but is at present upon her Recovery. Signior Vicenzo Grimani was on the 28th past chosen by the Senate to succeed Signior Justiniani in the Employment of their Bailo or Resident at the Ottoman Porte. Letters from Bergamo give an Account, That Prince Eugene, after having made several Marches and Countermarches, the better to amuse the Grand Prior, and conceal his Design, came the 27th past on the Banks of the Oglio near Calzo, where he passed that River the day following; and that a Detachment of his Army has since defeated a Body of about 2000 Spaniards, as they were making their Retreat from Palazzuolo, many of them being killed, and General Toralba, who commanded them, together with divers other Officers, and a great number of private Men, being taken Prisoners.

Warsaw, June 28. The Castellan Smigielsky has lately made an Excursion as far as Lawitz, and in his March met with a Party of 400 Walachians in the Service of the new Elected King, which he defeated, and took most of them Prisoners. The 23d Instant he came hither with a Detachment of the Forces under his Command, but would not suffer them to plunder the

the Town. He only obliged the Magiſtrates to deliver up to him the Summons they had received from the Cardinal Primate, and the Marſhal of the Confederated Nobility of Poland, in order to the holding of a General Diet; and cauſed ſome Circular Letters iſſued by the King of Poland to be publiſhed; after which the Magiſtrates preſented him with Clothes, Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries for the uſe of his Troops; and then he returned towards Sendomir. The Pope has ſent Briefs to the Biſhops and the reſt of the Clergy of this Kingdom, to continue ſtedfaſt in their Allegiance to their King Auguſtus.

Dreſden, July 6. The King of Poland arrived here the 3d Inſtant from Carelsbad, and this day took a Review of the Forces encamped near this City; after which his Majeſty proceeded towards Torgaw, where between 4 and 5000 Men more of his Forces are encamped. It is ſaid theſe Troops are to march forthwith to join thoſe at Gorlitz, which have alſo received Reinforcements from Leipſig, and other Places, and are enlarging the Roads leading to the Oder, for the eaſier marching of their Artillery thither. In the mean time we hear, that a Body of Swedes are intrenching themſelves upon the Banks of that River, in order, as is ſuppoſed, to hinder our Troops from paſſing it. We have Advice from Poland, That the Czar of Muſcovy was arrived at Witepsky, in his way to Wilna; That a Detachment of his Troops, 18000 ſtrong, was marching to join the Saxon Forces which are encamped at Breſcici; and that General Czeremet, with the Muſcovite Army under his Command, would ſhortly march the ſame way.

Vienna, July 4. A Courier arrived here this morning from Italy, with Letters of the 28th paſt, which give an Account, That Prince Eugene was then on the Banks of the Oglio; His Highneſs broke up from Gavardo the 22d before day, ſome hours before the Grand Prior had any Notice of his Motions; and having gained a March or two upon him, made what Diligence he could by Navi and Roncadello to Vrago, where Lieutenant-General Serini endeavouring to paſs the Oglio, was unfortunately bore down the Stream, and drowned, with 5 or 6 Dragoons; which Accident did not hinder the Imperialiſts from purſuing their Deſign; for when this Courier came away, 1000 Horſe and 500 Granadiers had paſſed the River, and taken Poſt on the other ſide. The Grand Prior finding the Germans 30000 ſtrong, which was one Third more than he expected, would not venture to purſue them, but retired towards Manerbio, on the Mela. Prince Eugene was paſſing the reſt of his Army over the Oglio, intending to march directly to the Adda, whereby we hope he may ſave Turin from either Siege or Bombardment, eſpecially conſidering the Duke of Savoy has taken ſuch Care to fortify Chivas, and ſecure the Communication with that Place, (by means whereof he may refreſh and relive the Gariſon whenever he ſees Occaſion) that the French will find it a Matter of Time and Difficulty to poſſeſs themſelves of that Poſt. General Harboe, who commands the Daniſh Forces deſigned for Hungary, arrived here yeſterday from Bavaria, and the reſt of thoſe Troops, to the number of 4500 Foot and 1600 Horſe, are expected very ſoon. Colonel Durell, Adjutant General to the Duke of Marlborough, ſet out from hence this day on his Return to his Grace's Camp. The Emperor has made him a Preſent of a conſiderable Value.

Francfort, July 12. On the 7th, 8th and 9th Inſtant the French Army in Alſace made ſeveral Attempts to force the Intrenchments at Lauterbourg, wherein the Imperial Army commanded by General Thungen was poſted; but being always repulſed, they retired at night to Weiſſembourg, and, as we are aſſured, are ſince gone back to Haguenau; and it is ſaid, that the Marſhal de Villars is gone to Strasbourg, being ill of the Gout. We hear, that the French intend to ſend two ſtrong Detachments from Alſace, one to Spain, and the other towards the Maeſe; ſo that there is no probability of their attempting any thing conſiderable on this ſide. In the mean time the Duke of Wirtemberg, with the Forces under his Command, joined General Thungen the 8th Inſtant, as it is believed the Pruſſian Forces have done before this time; ſo that we ook upon him to be ſtrong enough at preſent to make head againſt the Enemy. They write from Mentz, That on the 10th 5 Regiments of Horſe and two of Foot of the Elector Palatine's Forces came and encamped under the Cannon of that Place, which, as is ſuppoſed, are alſo to join our Army on the Rhine. Letters from Munich ſay, That an Expreſs was come thither with the good News, That Prince Eugene had defeated 6 Spaniſh Battalions, under the Command of the Marquis Poralba, and taken a great number of Priſoners, and had alſo forced the Poſts of Palazzuolo and Ponte Oglio, the Troops which were there ſurrendring at Diſcretion; and that the Grand Prior, upon Advice of this ill Succeſs, had quitted his Camp, and was retired towards the Adda.

From the Duke of Marlborough's Camp at Lieu les Beguinnes, July 16. On the 14th Inſtant his Grace the Duke of Marlborough reviewed the Foot of the firſt Line of our Army, who appeared in very good Order. Yeſterday our Army made a general Forage between Borchloen and St. Tron, with a Guard of 1000 Horſe, and as many Foot, and the whole returned to the Camp about noon without any Loſs. The Troops which were detached for the Siege of Huy have been employed ſince the Surrender of that Place in demoliſhing our Approaches, and repairing the Breaches, as far as the little time would permit; and Monſieur Scholten, having left two Battalions in Gariſon there, marches this day with the reſt of the Detachment to Tourinne, and will join the Army to morrow. The Army commanded by Monſieur d'Auverquerque will at the ſame time make a ſmall Motion over the Mehaigne, in order to approach nearer to us. Colonel Durell, whom his Grace had ſent Expreſs from Triers to Vienna, to give the Emperor an Account of the Reaſons which had induced him to return towards the Maeſe, arrived here this day with a very obliging Anſwer from the Emperor to his Grace's Letter.

Hague, July 17. *N. S.* Two days ago came Advice of ſeveral Advantages gained over the Enemy's Forces in Italy by Prince Eugene, ſince his having paſſed the Oglio; of all which we have ſince received a certain Account in a Letter from his Highneſs to the Count de Goeſſen, the Emperor's Envoy here, wherein he acquaints him, That he had then about 1500 Priſoners in his Camp, beſides 90 Officers, two of them General Officers; and that he was marching to attack Soncino, in which Place there was a great Magazine of Proviſions and Ammunition. This is alſo confirmed by Letters from Paris, thô they endeavour to diſguiſe their Loſſes, and leſſen the Advantages which Prince Eugene has gained: They add, That the Duke of Vendoſme had cauſed two Houſes near Chivas, which the Germans had fortified, to be attacked; but his Forces were repulſed with the Loſs of 300 Men. Some Letters ſay further, That upon Advice of Prince Eugene's Succeſs, he had left the Command of his Army before Chivas to the Duke de la Feuillade, and was marched with a Detachment to join the Grand Prior his Brother, in order to endeavour to prevent Prince Eugene's further Deſigns. They write from the Upper Rhine of the 10th Inſtant, That the French Army under the Marſhals de Villars and Marſin having Cannonaded General Thungen's Camp at Lauterbourg ſeveral days to no purpoſe, was retired towards the French Lines.

Dublin, July 3. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Cutts, Commander in Chief of Her Majeſty's Forces in this Kingdom, under his Grace the Duke of Ormond, goes to morrow to the Curraugh of Kildare, where a Body of our Troops are encamped, and will return hither in a few days.

Falmouth, July 7. On the 3d Inſtant came in here four Coaſters, under Convoy of Her Majeſty's Ship the Hound. The 5th ſeveral Ships were ſeen from our Hills paſſing to the Weſtward, which we ſuppoſe to be the Squadron commanded by Sir George Bing.

Portſmouth, July 10. Her Majeſty's Ship the Adventure ſailed yeſterday from Spithead, with about 30 Sail of Merchant-men and Coaſters under her Convoy, bound to the Downes.

Windſor,